

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This involves understanding the inputs, outputs, and internal processes. For example, in a manufacturing system, the inputs might be raw materials and labor, the outputs might be finished products, and the internal processes might involve assembly and quality control.

2. The second step is to define the system boundaries. This involves determining what is included in the system and what is excluded. For example, in a manufacturing system, the system boundaries might include the factory floor, but exclude the supply chain and distribution network.

3. The third step is to identify the system's goals and objectives. This involves determining what the system is intended to achieve. For example, in a manufacturing system, the goals might be to produce high-quality products efficiently and at a low cost.

4. The fourth step is to identify the system's constraints. This involves determining what factors limit the system's performance. For example, in a manufacturing system, the constraints might be limited resources, such as labor and capital, or limited technology.

5. The fifth step is to identify the system's stakeholders. This involves determining who is affected by the system and who has an interest in its performance. For example, in a manufacturing system, the stakeholders might include customers, suppliers, employees, and management.

6. The sixth step is to identify the system's risks. This involves determining what factors could cause the system to fail or perform poorly. For example, in a manufacturing system, the risks might be equipment failure, quality defects, or supply chain disruptions.

7. The seventh step is to identify the system's opportunities. This involves determining what factors could improve the system's performance. For example, in a manufacturing system, the opportunities might be new technologies, new markets, or new products.

8. The eighth step is to identify the system's weaknesses. This involves determining what factors are currently limiting the system's performance. For example, in a manufacturing system, the weaknesses might be outdated equipment, inefficient processes, or poor quality control.

9. The ninth step is to identify the system's strengths. This involves determining what factors are currently supporting the system's performance. For example, in a manufacturing system, the strengths might be experienced workers, advanced equipment, or strong quality control.

10. The tenth step is to identify the system's future needs. This involves determining what the system will need to achieve its goals in the future. For example, in a manufacturing system, the future needs might be increased capacity, improved quality, or reduced costs.

David Buttner

1712

[illegible]

INTERFERENCE SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
524	all	2/3/2004	DB
528	all	2/3/2004	DB
252	511	2/3/2004	DB

Search Notes (continued)

Application No.

10/032,447

Examiner

David Buttner

Applicant(s)

BOSSHARD ET AL.

Art Unit

1712

SEARCHED

Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
296	84.1	2/3/2004	DB

INTERFERENCE SEARCHED

Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
156	all	2/3/2004	DB
296	all	2/3/2004	DB

**SEARCH NOTES
(INCLUDING SEARCH STRATEGY)**

	DATE	EXMR